

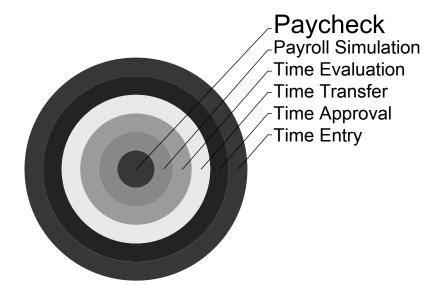
Time Recording and Time Approval

Chapter 1 – Overview

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Overview Time Entry – Payroll Process



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There is a five (5) step process that must be performed at the Agency level by 2:00 pm on the Monday of the payroll processing in order for employees to be paid. They are:

Time Entry

Time Approval

Time Transfer

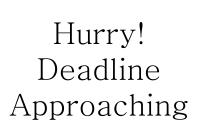
Time Evaluation

Payroll Simulation

If a holiday occurs on the payroll Monday, OPM will specify a deadline date for Agencies to complete their process.



Overview Time Entry – Payroll Deadline





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If changes to master data (i.e. changes to time sheets, etc) are made after the 5 step process has been completed, the entire 5 step process must be performed again for the affected employee(s).

The effective date of Master Data changes must not be earlier than the current payroll fiscal year begin date.

If Master Data needs to be corrected beyond this date, contact your Central Office or OPM – State Payroll Systems for assistance.

Overview Absence/Attendance Type

Each form of attendance and absence is represented by an attendance/absence type, which describes the attendance or absence in more detail.

- Attendance (ATTN) hours would be a good example of attendance type.
- ➤ Annual (ANNL) leave would be an example of absence type.

For ease of data entry, the attendance type is stored in the system and defaults to ATTN (attendance hours) if no entry is made.

Refer to the HRTRC Quick Reference Guide (QRG) for a list of all Attendance and Absence Types.

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Time entry integrates with other points in AASIS such as Leave and Payroll. For example, data that is entered in one place is tied to all human resource sub-components such as HR Master Data (work schedule, basic pay, benefits selections, etc) that dictate the time rules which drive the employee's pay which in turn affects financial accounting (cost centers and budgeting) and finally will pay the benefit carriers.

Specific attendance and absence types are defined for employees based on their personnel area and personnel sub-area.

Overview Wage Type Premium

Wage Type examples:

- ➤ 1212 Shift Premium (5.5%)
- ➤ 1217 Maximum Security (5.5%)
- ➤ 1218 Hazardous Duty (5.5%)
- ➤ 1220 Maximum/Hazardous (11.0%)

Refer to the HRTRC Quick Reference Guide (QRG) for a list of all Wage Types.

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In Time Recording, wage types equate to PREMIUM pay. A Wage type is used to make a distinction between different amounts of money or time units. Wage type codes are used to pay an employee up to the percentage above their normal rate of pay for which they are eligible.



Overview Compensatory Time



Compensatory time earned is banked according to the non exempt employee's working week defined in the system.



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When an employee is using compensatory time as an absence, record absence type CP10 (absence type for compensatory time earned at straight time (1.0)) or CP15 (absence type for compensatory time earned at overtime (1.5)), whichever is applicable, into CATS

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For a 7-day work week, non-exempt employees who earn comp time in the first week of the pay period will not be able to use the comp time in the second week until the first week has been approved, transferred, and evaluated.

For a 14 & 28 day work week, the comp time will be available for use at end of the work period after it has been approved, transferred and evaluated.

Please remember that documentation should always be maintained for audit purposes.

Overview Time Recording Methods

There are the two methods used to record time data in CATS:

≻Positive Time Recording

Positive time recording is the process of recording **all** employee's time, (attendance and absences).

Non-exempt, non-exempt part time, and extra help are positive time recording and will be paid according to actual time recorded on their timesheets. If no time is recorded, the employee will not receive their pay. (Positive time recording can also include any exempt employee (whether part time or full time) with a Time Management Status (TMS) of 1.

>Exception Time Recording (Note: You will also see this referred to as negative time recording throughout this guide.)

Exempt employees with an assigned work schedule. Absences can not be entered outside of the planned working time.

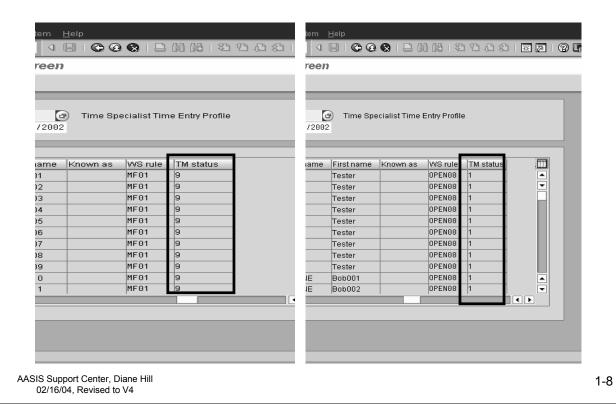
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Positive Time Recording employees will have a Time Mgmt status of 1- Time evaluation of actual times while Exception (Negative) Time Recording employees will have a Time Mgmt status of 9 – Time evaluation of planned times.

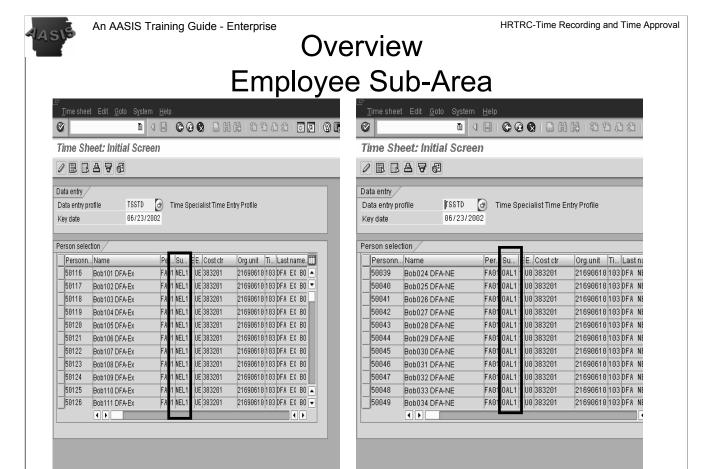
Part time exempt employees with a time management status – 9 will be paid based on their planned work schedule. They will be negative time recording; only record their exceptions to their work schedule. Part time exempt employees with a time management status – 1 will be paid on actual time worked. Absences must be entered on the timesheet according to work schedule (i.e. 50% employee will be 4 hours of leave)

An AASIS Training Guide - Enterprise Overview Time Management Status



'TM status' (Time Mgmt status) field indicates the way time is recorded for the employee.

- 1 Time evaluation of actual times: This status indicates that time entry (attendance and absences) must be recorded on the employee in order for the employee to get paid. The system looks at actual times and pays them accordingly.
- 9 Time evaluation of planned times: This status indicates no <u>attendance</u> time is recorded. The system automatically pays according to the work schedule planned for the employee.



The employee's personnel sub-area is a 4 digit alphanumeric code that indicates what type of leave and timekeeping rules are required for a given position. Exempt employees are assigned a personnel sub-area that starts with N & non-exempt with O. For example:

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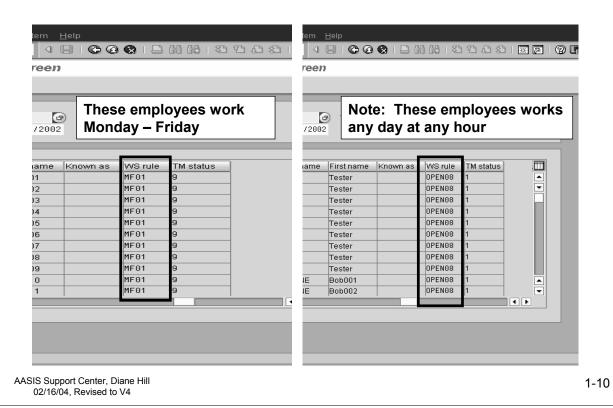
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NEL1 – Not eligible for overtime; accrues annual, sick, holiday, birthday.

OAL1 – Eligible for overtime with standard rule; accrues annual, sick, holiday, birthday.

Please refer to the Human Resource Coding Guide for a complete list of the Personnel Sub-areas.

Overview Work Schedule Rule



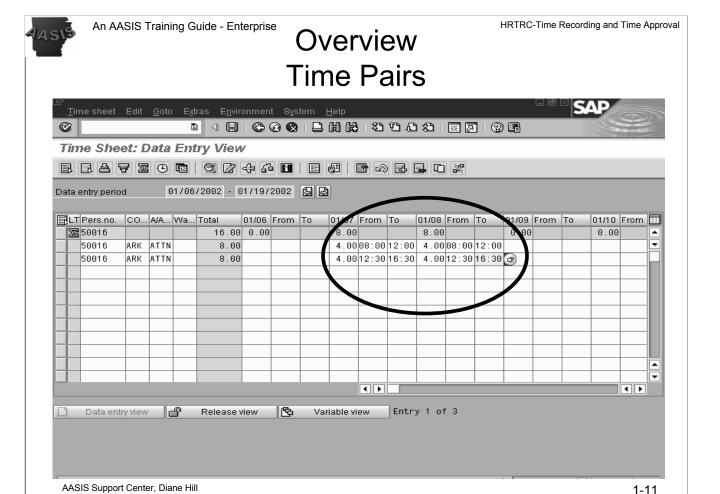
Work schedule rule defines the days of the week and the hours in each day an employee is expected to work. A work schedule that is assigned to each employee describes the way time is recorded, the type of work period used in determining compensatory time, and hours in the period. It is also used to determine the number of hours the employee accrues for a holiday.

For example:

OPEN08 – Holiday time earned – 8 hours

OP12.25 – Holiday time earned – 12.25 hours

OPEN 24 – Holiday time earned – 24 hours



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Time pairs are From and To times entered for the morning hours and From and To times entered for the afternoon hours. ASC (AASIS Support Center) recommends that Agencies enter time pairs in CATS. Agencies can, at their discretion, choose to enter Total Hours on each day worked instead of actual time pairs.